

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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Congressman Williams, Pomeroy, Caswell, and Humphrey, of this State, voted to suspend the rules to pass the bill repealing the law which provides for a tax of two cents on each bank check. The yeas not having a two-third vote, the motion was lost.

Certain men who imagine there is concentrated all political wisdom in themselves, and who are opposed to Mr. Keyes, propose to bolt if they can't have their own way. The Keyes men do better than that. They neither bolt nor threaten to bolt. They work for the interests of the Republican party whether crowned with victory or covered with defeat.

The friends of Congressman Pound are still pressing his claims for a position in Garfield's cabinet. He will have the support of the Wisconsin delegation, and about one hundred and fifty thousand Republicans in this State. He will make a good cabinet officer, and his appointment would be a credit to the State and an honorable one to the administration.

The New York Tribune says: "The Wisconsin Democrats are in a forlorn condition. Their only daily in Milwaukee printed in the English language, the News, has been sold to a company which will convert it into a Republican concern. Perhaps they can persuade a certain daily of this city to go west. It has no perceptible means of support since the overthrow of Tammany."

A correspondent living in Milwaukee, writing to the Chicago Journal, says if the judges of the United States supreme court continue to retire, the friends of ex-Senator T. O. Howe will urge him for a position on the supreme bench. They may possibly "urge" him, but Mr. Howe will never get the appointment. A man who deliberately said it was a "blunder second cousin to a crime" to nominate Garfield at Chicago, is not the person to accept a favor at the hands of the incoming administration.

The first practical step to better the condition of the South is the passage of the education bill which passed the United States Senate last week. This provides that the proceeds from the sale of certain lands, be applied to the education of the Southern people without regard to color. And it is refreshing that a man like Senator Brown, a Democrat and a man of wealth, has the courage to stand up in the Senate and plead for such an education bill. He seems to be far in advance of his brother Democrats in the South in taking hold of this question. While he sees that the blacks are ignorant and need a great deal of attention in the way of education, he also sees one important thing and that is that the whites of the South need education. They probably need more than the blacks do, because upon them rests more responsibility. They have a greater influence, and if the South is really built up as the North is, the great work must be done mainly by the whites. The education of the blacks will help along the cause, but it will not bring it to a complete victory. Immigration will not do the work either. The rising white generation in the South must be educated. It must be able to shape public opinion in the future, to meet the demands for skilled labor, and to do all things which will build up the material interests of the South. Now that the first step has been taken, let us see that it will not be abandoned.

Another score of Wisconsin papers come out for Keyes for the Senate. They represent a sentiment which very largely exists in nearly every portion of the State that Mr. Keyes can better represent Wisconsin and the Republican party in the Senate of the United States, than Mr. Sawyer. To be sure, Mr. Sawyer has his friends in the Northern part of the State, and it is right that he should have them. Mr. Keyes has his friends in the central and Southern part of the State, and it is natural that a majority of the members of the Legislature from these sections will give him their support. Among these members we find the best representatives of Republican principles. They know Mr. Keyes, and the more thoroughly they are acquainted with him, the more enthusiastic they are in his support. They are intelligent enough and wise enough to represent the feelings of their constituents on the senatorial question, and therefore they support Mr. Keyes. The grounds for this "Keyes movement" are that a man of influence may be sent to the Senate of the United States; that a man who has worked in all seasons and under all considerations for the success of Republican principles, who never dodged a responsibility, never deceived the party, and never faltered before a political enemy, and who can do for the party the best possible service, may be a colleague of Senator Carpenter. They take this view of the question without doing any injustice to Mr. Sawyer. They support Mr. Keyes because above all things he is an honest and an able man, and again, as between him and Mr. Sawyer, he would make the most efficient Senator.

The case of Levi Calkins, who married his second wife by simply signing a certificate in the presence of the bride's parents, is attracting considerable attention in this State. Calkins lives in Vernon county, and his first wife died last fall. Within a month after her death he was engaged to one Hannah Dewitt, and were to be married at once. When

Calkins tried to engage a minister to perform the marriage ceremonies, no one would do the service for him. The justices of the peace, also refused to have anything to do with the service. Being determined to marry, and having made up his mind that he would not go out of his town to be married, he decided to do that work himself, and the following document was signed by the contracting parties:

Town of Webster, County of Vernon, State of Wisconsin—
We, the undersigned, Levi Calkins, of Vernon county, in the State of Wisconsin, and Hannah Dewitt, of Vernon county, in the State of Wisconsin, were, at the residence of the bride, joined together in holy matrimony, on the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and eighty.

LEVI CALKINS,
Hannah Dewitt,
THOMAS DEWITT,
CATHARINE DEWITT.

This aroused the indignation of some of Mr. Calkins' neighbors, and they had him arrested on the charge of fornication. It is said that before the justice when the examination was held, he defended himself, and made an "able" argument on the validity of the marriage. The justice, however, could not see the point in Calkins' argument, and gave him his choice of paying one dollar fine or going to jail fifteen days. Either from principle or the want of money, he did not pay one dollar, and therefore went to jail.

A WORD ABOUT INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

It may surprise some of the readers of the Gazette to learn that a process has been perfected in this country by Mr. Rockwood, of New York, whereby a photograph can be taken in the hundredth part of a second. But incredible as this may seem, the process has been put into practical operation, and no matter how animated a scene may be it can be photographed as easily and as perfectly as a tableau. The swiftest horse while in motion can also be taken as correctly as if he were standing still. No matter how much a person moves, talks or laughs, he can be photographed without a blur to be seen on the picture. Only a few weeks ago a test was made at the Battery, in New York, when ships, steamboats, and tugs were going at full speed, and yet the picture taken by Rockwood was so perfect that the finest ropes on the vessels were as distinct in the picture as if the boats had been at rest, and each wave was distinctly photographed as it was at that fraction of a second.

It has taken a long time to bring instantaneous photography to its present state of perfection. Failure after failure attended every attempt to produce a picture instantaneously, until quite recently. Thousands of experiments were tried, and thousands of times they failed. At last the great secret came to light, and the problem has been solved. The plates on which the negative of photographs are made are covered with gelatine instead of collodion. It is said that there is so much difficulty attending the preparation of the gelatine plates that photographers generally will not be able to prepare their own plates, but will buy them in large quantities already prepared. So sensitive is the gelatine plate that the rapid motion of the hand has been found too slow, and therefore a pneumatic device has been introduced by which the slight pressure of a rubber bulb throws up a disk which covers the aperture of the camera and brings it down again. This is so rapid in its effect that the disk can be thrown in the hundredth part of a second and an absolutely perfect picture taken.

In photographing persons, the new discovery will work marvelous changes. The process is so instantaneous that a far better picture can be taken than by the process now in use. There will be no need of the photographer's head-rest, and the unnatural expression of the face so often seen in photographs, which is produced by persons being obliged to sit with propped heads, will be seen no more. Children can be taken as readily as grown persons, and no matter how nervous or tremulous a person may be, a perfect picture can be made of him, in a hundredth part of a second.

A COLLAPSED NEWSPAPER.

RACINE, Dec. 20.—The Racine Argus, about the last relic of the late Democratic of Racine county, was closed out Saturday night. E. A. Egery has owned and managed the concern for the last two years. Several prominent Democrats held notes against the concern for about \$900, which they offer to sell at 50 cents on the dollar. It is doubtful whether they can be given away.

ANN ELIZA'S ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—A special from Bradford, Pa., reports the burning of nine buildings, yesterday, at Duke Center, McKean county, Pa. Loss \$25,000. The fire started in the Applebee hotel, while the guests were in bed. Several had a narrow escape, among the number, Ann Eliza Young, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, who lectured there Saturday night, and was rescued by firemen from the second story window. The loss is about one-third covered by insurance.

In search for suitable Holiday gifts, don't fail to call on Prentice & Evenden, the druggists, opposite the postoffice. They have a very fine lot of Toilet Sets, Cut Glass Bottles, Old Cakes, Handkerchiefs, Extracts and Cologne which they are selling very cheap. Their Rosaline Cologne cut glass bottles makes an elegant present at a very reasonable price.

NIGHT TURNED INTO DAY

Great Success of the Electric Light in New York.

Broadway Brilliantly Lighted Last Night.

The Street Gas Lamps Rendered Sickly and Insignificant.

The Action of the United States Senate on the Holiday Recess.

Ann Eliza's Narrow Escape from a Burning Hotel.

A Diabolical Deed Committed Near Tupelo, Mississippi.

The Second Trial of Mrs. Brown, the Indianapolis Murderess.

Collapse of a Democratic Paper in Racine.

NIGHT TURNED TO DAY.

Broadway Illuminated by Electric Light.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The experiment of lighting Broadway with the electric lamp was successfully carried out to-night. The burners have been placed at the corner of each block from Fourteenth street to Thirty-fourth, but the current to-night was carried no farther than Twenty-seventh street. The electric current was turned on at 5:30 o'clock, and the result was that the thoroughfare for the distance named was rendered as light as day, and the ordinary gas-burners in Union and Madison squares' and elsewhere, rendered sickly and insignificant. The lamps burned with a remarkable steadiness. They are placed on iron posts, about twice the height of ordinary lamp-posts. The power is supplied by a Corliss engine, located at Twenty-fifth street, about centrally between the two extremes of the circuit. The lamps will be lighted every night from sunset to daylight.

SENATORIAL HYPOCRISY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Senate, as was expected and predicted, reconsidered its decision last week, and agreed to the House resolution which provides for a holiday recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 1. This action of the Senate placed some Senators in an awkward predicament. This was illustrated when the pairs were announced. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, for instance, said that his colleague, Senator Bailey, was absent, but had been there, would have opposed the resolution. Mr. Bailey did vote against the adjournment resolution last week, and immediately left for home to spend the holidays, being confident that the Senate would reconsider its action and provide for the recess, while he would be on record as having opposed it. There are a number of other Senators who made similar claims to virtue, but whose names do not appear on the roll in opposition to the motion to reconsider to-day. The reason is that they had already left for their homes. One of the curiosities of the vote on the adjournment resolution was the fact that Senator Conkling, who had only just taken his seat, voted with the others in favor of a holiday adjournment.

DIABOLICAL DEED.

Robbery—Murder—Arson—Barned at the Stake.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—Specials from Tupelo, Miss., station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, give the following account of a horrible crime committed in the northern portion of Monroe county, Mississippi, last Saturday night. The details are as follows: Mr. Brown, a rising young man, raised in the neighborhood, married and built a house near his parents. His family consisted of his wife and a daughter 2 years old. Saturday night two men, giving their names as Metter, called and asked to stay all night. The evening being so disagreeable, they were permitted to remain, and occupied a bed in the same room with the family, it being the only one where there was a fire. About 11 o'clock, however, from the little cottage attracted the neighbors, who found the house so full consumed that nothing could be done toward saving it. It was the impression that the family had absented themselves for the night, but in the debris was found the cried and charred remains of the trio. Excited imagination developed the above when search was at once made for the two men. It was found that they had separated, one going toward Aberdeen and the other direct to Polo. The posse that went in pursuit of the Aberdeen bound man were successful in finding him hid in a field six miles from Aberdeen. Last night he was returned to the scene, when he told the following story:

"We wanted money; were permitted to remain over night; laid awake after retiring until the heavy breathing of the family satisfied us of their slumbers, when we arose, administered chloroform, rifled the house of valuables, consisting of \$29, a watch, a suit of clothes, and a pair of boots. We then scattered cotton over the floor and on the bed, saturated it with oil, set it on fire, and left." The horror-stricken crowd, composed of twenty-five resolute men, determined that the devil should be punished with his own weapon, and pumoned him with pine splinters, artistically arranged around him, dispensed with the chloroform, and set him ablaze. Diligent search is being

made for the other man, who will doubtless share the same fate if caught.

MRS. BROWN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 20.—The second trial of Mrs. Mary F. Brown, charged with killing her husband in February last, began to-day. Mrs. Brown is purer than at the time of the previous trial, but her desperate and repeated attacks of illness have not had much effect, if any, upon her physique. She was dressed in a black leghorn bonnet with a black feather in it, black cloth cloak, black cloth gloves, and black alpaca dress trimmed with velvet in plain folds. She sat quite unconcerned, and in an easy attitude of listening. Her paramour, Joseph Wade, jointly indicted with her, is in jail anxiously awaiting the result of the trial. If she is again sentenced to be hung, it is believed that she will expiate her crime on the gallows.

RESPECTED.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—Governor Hoyt to-day granted a respite to George Smith and Catherine Moller, sentenced to be hanged Jan. 6, 1881. They will ask for a commutation of the death sentence at the next meeting of the board of pardons. A respite was granted till Feb. 3, 1881.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Is a clothing store a coterie, a pantry or a vestry?—*Detroit Free Press.*
—An inveterate toper is now called a "sample" case.—*New York News.*
—The man who sells sieves is in the hole-sale business.—*Stevenson's Herald.*
—The cold and the egg must be broken before they can be of use to man.—*Boston Transcript.*
—There ain't nothing on earth that will take the starch so clean out of us, as to get caught by the pillow we are trying to keep.—*Josh Billings.*
—There is no man so mean that a dog will follow him. It has also been noticed that every politician has some sort of support.—*A. O. Flanagan.*
—Paraphrased generally have a good deal of fun at the expense of the women; but then they don't have a bit more than the women do at the expense of the men.—*Ky. State Journal.*
—Ice cream and strawberries at the Episcopal supper to-night, glared out on a sign in Mansfield, Ohio, last Tuesday, and all that livid day you couldn't see a young man on the street.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*
—A New York stone-cutter received the following epitaph from a German, to be put upon the tombstone of his wife: "Mine wife Susan is dead, if she had lived till next Friday she'd be dead about two weeks. As a tree falls so must it stand."

—A Yankee editor, speaking of poultry, says: "Much attention has been paid to the rearing of poultry in the West, and the method now in use of hatching chickens, I consider far superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs, head it up and sit a hen upon the bung."
—The Boers of South Africa have a very useful social custom. When a Boer lady has a daughter in society and a young man calls to see her, the careful parent sticks a pin in the candle; when the candle burns down to the pin the young man knows his time is out; he picks himself up and leaves. Boers of more civilized society might be managed in the same way.

—O, skirt, beautiful skirt!
Jerked thro' the dust and dragged thro' the dirt!
Once thou wert white;
As the mantle of snow;
As the leaves of the lily;
When spring zephyrs blow;
Now to the touch of the city,
Stiff to the gaze of each passer-by,
Now tattered and spattered—
Plagues wrong!
Beautiful skirt!
They made you too long!

—"Here we have the Great Egyptian Wonder, captured in the wilds of South America, with a loss of five thousand men and an expenditure of forty millions of treasure," exclaimed the showman, shaking his white hair in a threatening manner at a stuffed hide in a glass cage. "Don't go too close," said a mother to her son, "it might seize you." "Have no fears, madam, for the safety of your offspring," observed the showman, eloquently, "for does not the good book teach us that wonders never cease? and the living Spirit, or the man who married his mother-in-law?"

MARK TWAIN'S LAST.

A Practical Joke on a Connecticut Audience.

Hartford Correspondent of the New York Sun. The Hon. Demas Horner had a very unpleasant experience lately. Mark Twain was advertised to lecture in the town of Colchester, but for some reason failed to get around. In the emergency the lecture committee decided to employ Mr. Horner to deliver his celebrated lecture on temperance, but so late in the day was this arrangement made that no bills announcing it could be circulated, and the audience assembled expecting to hear the celebrated innocent. Nobody in the town knew Mark Twain, and he heard him lecture, and they had got the notion that he was funny and went to the lecture prepared to laugh. Even those on the platform, except the Chairman, did not know Mr. Horner from Mark Twain, and so when he was introduced, thought nothing of the name, as they knew Mark Twain was a non-de plume, and supposed his real name was Horner. The denouement is thus told: Mr. Horner first remarked: "Intemperance is the curse of the country." 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The Exact Census Taker.

The most precise and thorough census-enumerator is just now passing through a mining camp in Southern Nevada and he is having a hard time of it.

As an illustration, he called at an old prospector's cabin the other morning, and taking out his big black book, proceeded to put the miner through the entire category of questions about as follows:

"What street do you live on?"

"Don't live on no street; I live yee in the rocks."

"What's the number of your house?"

"The number of my cabin?" quizzed the miner; "it's No. 1, I reckon."

"What's your name?"

"Bill Lamar."

"Are you white, black, mulatto, Chinese or Indian?"

"Wal, now," said Bill slightly rattled and rising, "I don't know what you're driving at, stranger, but I want you to understand that 'round this per camp I bears the reputation of being white."

Still pursuing his duty, the Government agent continued:

"Are you sick or temporarily disabled?"

"Sick? Disabled?" roared Bill, dancing wildly before the young man with the big book, "you blank fool—no."

"Blind?"

"Not much!" hissed the miner, with eyes flashing.

"Idiot?"

Wild with rage and glaring like a madman at this question, Bill shook his fist under the agent's nose just as the latter looked mildly up and innocently followed up his questions with:

"Insane, crippled, bed-ridden?"

This was too much. Bill's fist came down on the census-taker's unfortunate head like a rock-hammer, while at the same time his number fourteen brogans sought such a leverage under the poor fellow's coat-tails as lifted him clear out doors, book and all.

The amazed enumerator gave one glance back at the advancing form of the most dangerous looking human being his eyes had ever rested on and started for a gulch a hundred yards away, where he rubbed down his bruises and seated himself on a rock, opened his great book and after the name of "Bill Lamar" wrote the words:

"Mained, crippled or otherwise disabled."

"Not."

"Insane?"

"YES!"

A sensation of weight and oppression at the chest.

With tickling at the larynx, which sorely distresses you red.

Full hard pulse, salt taste and tongue very white.

Be sure and take Spring Blossom and then you will be right.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

Uncle Eph and the Possum.

Next to a fat spring chicken on a high roost the fragrant possum brings the average negro nearer to heaven. In his mind's eye, than anything edible. The genuine darkey will hunt the possum for days and nights together for the sake of one sweet smacking hour over the roasted remains of his favorite mammal quadruped.

A story, which may have been in print, is told of the disappointments of Uncle Eph. This colored individual, when food was low in his cabin home, started out on a possum tramp. He was patient and wary, and succeeded in capturing one of the nicest, fattest fellows to be found in all the woods about.

The idea of a picnic immediately suggested itself to Uncle Eph, and he thought was to act. Accordingly a fire in the woods was made, and after the possum was nicely dressed it was spitted on a stick for roasting. The old man carefully watched and turned his treasure. Already the savory perfume of the try- ing fat was filling his soul with delight.

The meat, when done, would furnish him the first supper meal he had taken in many a day. But a chance came over the scene, and to the old man came a dream which was not all a dream. As the possum roasted the old man slept. Weariness and a warm fire brought on a deep sleep, such a sleep as came over Adam when he lost a rib and found a wife.

Uncle Eph slept, and as he slept, a low-trail cigarette upon the scene, doubtless attracted by the fire and the smell of roasting meat. The new comer approached cautiously with one eye on the possum and the other eye on Uncle Eph, who slumbered. First he shook the old man, who turned to an easier position, but would not wake up.

The stranger took in the situation, and it occurred to the vandal to somehow make Eph think he had been to supper, so that when he awoke he would not so harshly mourn the possum's loss. Then did the low trash nigger proceed to possum roast. Eph's hands and face, and mouth, and to pile in the old man's lap the gnawed bones of the roast.

The plan worked well.

Nights have mornings and sleeps must have wakings. Uncle Eph awoke and immediately thought of his possum. It was not on the fire; it was not anywhere to be seen; but there in his lap were the bones that had been gnawed. On his hands and face and beard was grease and the smell of possum. He was self-convicted. He realized that he had eaten the possum, yet he could not remember the pleasure the eating had given him.

Weighing all circumstantial evidence carefully, the old man slowly pronounced judgment.

"Dat's a fac! I see been eating da possum. I've been eatin' it in my sleep."

But then his stomach, why did it not stand out as a witness in the case? It felt empty, and yet it should be full.

"It's certain sho' I done eat en da possum. Must a done it when I sleep. But," and the old man placed his hand sadly over his really empty stomach, "but it interloos less'n any possum I ever did eat!"—N. O. Pigeon.

Some of the cigarettes which are smoked to so large an extent are said to be dangerous articles. A physician had one of them analyzed, and the tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the wrapper, which was warranted to be vice paper, was proved to be the most ordinary quality of white paper, whitened with arsenic, the two poisons combined being presented in sufficient quantities to create in the smoker the habit of using opium, and being aware of it, and which craving can only be satisfied by an incessant use of cigarettes.—Bangor (Me.) Whig.

Old Fish.

"In the rivers on the coast of Surinam is a small fish, about the bigness of a smelt; which hath four eyes, two on each side, one above another." This fish, from its faculty of seeing double, is probably caught half-sens over, but in swimming it is observed to keep the uppermost two under water." As many fish at particular seasons "prime"—that is, come to the surface and swim half submerged, may not the reflection or refraction of the water have had its dual effect upon the eyes of the intelligent observer?

Captain Leigh in his voyage to Guiana recounts: "We saw a white thing floating upon the water, which sank when the ship came within fifty or sixty paces of it. It resembled a man's head without hair. Some said they saw a great many of them and observed two black eyes and a mouth upon them. We also saw a strange sort of fish, about as long as an ordinary lamprey and equally round, with a large fin or crest above a foot high over its head and stopped in a continued series down to its tail. It swims upon one side, so that the fin together with the body, represents a large fish of a triangular form and it makes its way by sliding from one side to the other. But when it catches its prey the fin is straight and appears above water of an ashy color, though the body is as white and round as a fallow candle."

This is corroborated by Thelvenot.

Sir Thomas Herbert gives an account of dolphins which he says were no bigger than a salmon and that these were incredibly swift. He was on the coast of Zanzibar, a large kingdom on the east side of the Cape of Good Hope. There he saw great numbers of dolphins of which he gives this description: "That they much effect the company of men and are nourished like men. They are always constant to their mates and are so tenderly attached to their parents that when they are three hundred years old they feed and defend them against hungry fishes, and when they die carry them ashore and bury them."

At Kilgerrig, Pembroke, there is a catfish in the river called the Salmon Leap, because they take their tails in their teeth and spring over the catfish. This notion still prevails in Norway and Sweden.

Perhaps the tallow-candle fish mentioned by Captain Leigh is a relation of the one noticed in the Colonist, December, 1879, as follows:

"In the waters of British North America, as we are informed, there is a fish, an old fish, as surprising in its way of life as a species of smelt, and may be poetically described as an aquatic glow-worm. We are told it may be literally used in the same way as a candle, by simply setting a light to the tail, when it will burn with a flame as steady as that of the 'dips' which our grandfathers used to have to put up with before gas was invented. It is a small silvery fish, averaging about four inches long, is excessively fat and allows of excellent and edible oil, which is so inflammable that the dried carcass will serve as a torch. Among the natives the fish is known as the oolahn, and by them, as by others who have tasted it, it is considered one of the most delicious products of the sea, being far more delicate in flavor than the herring. The fish are caught in wicker baskets, and are smoked as much as their oily nature will allow."

Here are some very odd fish from the Danube.

"The river Danube has great plenty of fish, and one sort uncommon called the hellow, a very large fish, some of them twenty feet long, which are supposed to come out of the Euxine Sea. They taste like a sturgeon, and have a hollow round chord down the back, which when dried is used instead of a whip. When they fish for them they blow a horn or a trumpet, the noise of which brings great shoals about their heads. There is a fish called a grunzel, that has six heads, two short and four long."

Mr. Fotherby tells us that in the Caspian Sea there is a deformed sort of a fish called the gluton, whose head seems to be within its belly. It has a round tail seven or eight feet long, and as many long, by which it can overturn a boat.

Poisonous fishes are often alluded to in ancient works and it is but due to their authors to say that their statements have been fully confirmed by subsequent inquiry into results. There is no doubt that congers, pike and barbel in Europe are poisonous at certain seasons, and the roe of the barbel especially so. But it is curious to observe that identically the same fish caught in two different latitudes shall possess the extremely opposite qualities of wholesomeness and otherwise.

Dr. Stuart Eldridge states that the salmon is the deadliest most common toxic fish of Japan. From the spring onward this fish is so poisonous that it is eaten after that period of the year occasions such accidents as follow the eating of tainted meat. In Japan the like dangers follow the eating of the katuso (bonito) and the munguro. The Lethrinus can be eaten with impunity until it attains a certain size—say a length of five to five and a half inches—after which it becomes poisonous. Here then it would appear that the age of the fish has something to do with its injurious qualities. Pappenheim gives a list of more than forty poisonous species, principally inhabitants of the tropical zone. Among these we find mackerels, perches, herrings, sea-pikes and a large number of species belonging to the order Pleurocentris. The latter order contains five genera, three of which are the most common genus in Japan; the tetrastemus, or swell fish, the species of which are known by the general name of fugu, so poisonous that their sale at certain seasons is prohibited by law; but there is strong evidence to show that it is the roe of the fish and not its flesh that is the fatal element to which several medical men attest.—All the Year Round.

Cure or BRUISES.—Tobacco, wet with spirits of water, bound on a fresh cut bruise, will save much pain and scarring. The tobacco need be kept moist by occasionally wetting the hands with warm water. Fresh tobacco should be applied every day till the soreness is gone; then remove it and put a piece of court-plaster over the wound, so as to exclude the air, and it will soon heal without further trouble.

Berlin Potato Salad.—Cold boiled, not nicely potatoes, cut in slices, pour the oil upon them and let them stand a little while; slice a third of an onion as fine as possible, add a red apple and mix with the potatoes; add salt, pepper, salt and pepper to the taste. The addition of Dutch herring makes a herring salad.

A stage driven by J. A. Dwyer was overturned by a sharp wind in Boulder Canyon, Col., the other morning, and fell down an embankment seventy feet. Dwyer received injuries which resulted in his death. No other persons were seriously hurt.

A Vacillating Bear.

My negro gardener came to me one evening in great alarm, and stated that his twin sons, Mango and Chango, had taken out his gun that morning and had been missing ever since. At once loaded my rifle, loaded my Cuban blood-hound, and followed the man to his hunt. There I put the dog upon the boys' scent, following on to the back myself. It turned out that the young scamps had gone on the trail of a large bear, though they were only thirteen years old, and their father had often warned them not to meddle with wild beasts. They began their adventure by hunting the bear, but ended, as often happens, in being hunted by the bear, for Bruin had turned upon them and chased them so hard that they were fain to drop the gun and take to a tree.

It was a yacamaro of peculiar shape, sending forth from its stem many small, but only two large branches. These two were some thirty feet from the ground, and stretched almost horizontally in opposite directions. They were as like each other as the twin brothers themselves.

Chango took refuge on one of these, Mango on the other.

The bear hugged the tree till he had climbed as far as the fork. There he hesitated an instant, and then began to creep along the branch which supported Chango. The bear advanced slowly and gingerly, shinking his claws into the bark at every step, and not depending too much upon his balancing powers.

Chango's position was now far from pleasant. It was useless to play the trick well known to sea-loungers of sticking the animal out to a point where the branch would yield beneath its great weight, for there was no higher branch within Chango's reach, by catching which he could save himself from a deadly fall—thirty feet sheer.

Three more steps, and the bear would be upon him, or he would be upon the ground. Brave as the boy was, his teeth chattered.

At this moment, Mango, nervous to berism by his brother's peril, moved rapidly from the opposite limb of the tree. Stepping behind the bear, he grasped with one hand a small higher bough, which extended to where he stood, but not to where his brother lay; with the other hand he seized the animal firmly by its stump tail. The bear turned to punish his rash assistant; but, angry as he was, he turned cautiously. It was no easy task to right-align-face on a branch which already had begun to tremble and sway beneath his weight.

Chango was saved, for the bear evidently had transferred his animosity to Mango, whom he pursued, step by step, toward the extremity of the other limb. But Chango was not the boy to leave his brother and rescuer in the lurch. Waiting until the bear was well embarked upon Mango's branch, he pulled its tail, as he had seen his brother do before. Again Bruin turned awkwardly, and resumed the interrupted chase of Chango.

The twins continued their tactics with success. Whenever the bear was well advanced on one limb, and dangerously close to one twin, the other twin would yield to the other limb and pull his tail. The silly animal always would yield to his latest impulse of wrath, and suffer himself to be diverted from the enemy who was almost in his clutches.

After two hours of disappointment, he learned his mistake. He was now, for the tenth time, on Chango's branch, and very near Chango. In vain Mango dragged at his hinder extremity; he kept grinning at his brother, forced to choose between letting go the brute's tail or the higher branch which enabled him to keep his feet. Let us see what happened.

Chango could now retreat no farther, and he was hardly a yard beyond the bear's reach. The branch was swaying more than ever, and the bear seemed quite aware that he might tax its strength too far. After a pause, he advanced one of his fore feet a quarter of a yard. To increase the bear's difficulty in seizing him, the terrified boy, in a sudden flash, and springing with his hands held high, held up his hands in supplication.

He was hanging in suspense between two frightful deaths. His bear was sinking, his fingers were relaxing.

Then the deep-baying of a hound struck his ear, and his hands again closed firmly on the branch. In a moment, a bloodhound and a horseman sprang through the underwood.

On till he heard the sharp report of a rifle ringing through the air, held on till the falling carcass of the bear passed before his eyes; held on till he had clung the tree, crawled along the branch, and, grasping his weary wrist, had assisted him to get back to the fork of the tree, and rest a bit.

If that bear only had understood in time that a boy in the hand is worth two in the bush, he might have lengthened his days and gone down with honor to the grave!—P. Pike, Crofton, in St. Nicholas.

Advertising is all humbug, unless it call the attention of the public to something indispensable to their welfare, such for instance as Dr. V. Clarence Price's Gray's Specific Medicine.

Oil which for its wonderful healing powers, has become a household word in most American homes.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

The Fishing Frog.

A description of a remarkable fish may interest our readers. It is known by several names at different localities on our coast. At Provincetown it is called the goose fish, because of a report current among the fishermen and dealers that it catches wild geese and devours them whole. Elsewhere the fish is called the angler, fishing frog, sea devil, bellows fish, monk fish, etc.

One day last summer, while on the Speedwell, off Cape Cod, we saw several large fishing frogs caught in a trawl-net, the largest of which was about four feet in length. Its huge mouth was fifteen inches in gape, and seemed to open directly into its stomach. Its rows of long, sharp teeth were inclined inward and could be depressed at will, allowing the easy ingress of its victim, but were a sure prevention of his ever escaping. The edge of his head and also of his body was adorned with a leafy fringe resembling the fronds of seaweed.

The fish, with its chameleon-like faculty of varying color, in accordance with its surroundings, in this unwieldy creature greatly interested us.

To aid it further in obtaining its food, this fish has three long filaments growing out of the middle of its head. The foremost of these is of especial service, for at its end it carries a tassel, which serves as a lure to attract the unwary prey within reach of the voracious mouth beneath.

It is said that in addition to these peculiarities, the fish, when its fins are joined, and the fish, as it were, is enabled to walk over the bottom of the sea. The fishing frog seems to proceed somewhat in this manner for the purpose of obtaining its food. Moving along the bottom of the sea, he seeks a suitable position among the seaweed, and, having satisfied himself, he attains his purpose. Having selected himself a place to the place selected, he gets out his fishing rod and bait and waves it around in the water, until some unsus-

pecting fish comes up to seize it, when the angler, snatching the bait out of the way, swallows the fish. The young ones present a more curious appearance even than the adult. The filaments on the head are more numerous and are tree-like in shape, the pectoral fin is much longer and has long spines on it, and the fins at the side are very large in comparison to the body. The fishing frog is very voracious, and often swallows fish as large and heavy as itself; such is the expansibility of its stomach, it is not often, but when captured by fishermen, it is preserved because of the simple process of holding it upside down.

Many stories are told of the gooselish and its voracity. It has been known to seize on codfish as they were drawn from the water, and was with difficulty forced to loosen its hold. The specimens we saw hauled on board the vessel were full of fish they had swallowed on their journey in the trawl from the depth of fifteen fathoms.—Sea World.

A lady said she wasn't exactly engaged, but saw a cloud on the horizon about the size of a man's head, when a cloud of horrible fancies develop up through Dyspeptic Aliments, try Spring Blossom.

For sale by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

Will find this a grand opportunity to replenish their stocks.

Don't Forget the Place!

A. Richardson & Bro.

13 W. Milwaukee St., Janesville.

sent by

over shoes

Shoe Dealers and Country Merchants.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

\$3764.63

Worth of

RUBBER GOODS!

TO BE

SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

over shoes

Shoe Dealers and Country Merchants.

Will find this a grand opportunity to replenish their stocks.

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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday at \$2.00 Per Year by

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET.

JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN.

THE CITY

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY. DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWENTY CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

AN elegant assortment of ladies' gentlemen, boys' and children's fancy shippers, for the holiday trade, just received at Miner's.

FOR SALE—At the Gazette counting room a velocipede—scroll saw, price very low.

Some choice Christmas Goods suitable for Presents, at Denniston's.

NEARLY CHOICE, Paul De Vore's Celery Salt, San Mateo Oranges, Boneless Herring, Barrow Blane Mangle, at Denniston's.

For nice presents for Christmas go to Britton & Kimball's.

CHRISTMAS Caudies, Nuts, Oysters, &c., &c., cheapest in the city, at Yanick's.

The finest chamber and parlor suits and lowest prices at Britton & Kimball's.

The best in the world—the Electro-Phone 5 cent Cigar, at Yanick's.

The finest lot of easy chairs ever shown in this city, at Britton & Kimball's.

LEAVE orders for ice at Reed's grocery or Myers' meat market, next to No. 2 Engine house.

You cannot spend a few dollars for Christmas presents to better advantage than at Britton & Kimball's.

If you want a nice Christmas present, call at R. W. King's and buy Webster's New Edition Unabridged Dictionary with three thousand engravings.

FOR SALE—One set of Howe's celebrated sliding poise, platform scales, just received from the manufacturers, can be seen at the Gazette counting room.

HOLIDAY trade—Walnut smoking or reading chair plush band, tips and tassels, engraved and gilded, very cheap at M. HANSON & Co.

FOR SALE—A new Mosier, Bahmann & Co. safe, weighing eleven hundred pounds, can be seen at Gazette counting room.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the Gazette counting room.

M. HANSON & Co., offer something new in the Chamber Set line, which is neat and stylish, called a Lady's Triple Deck, Persian Toilet Dresser, with French Plate, 40x30. Call and see it.

ICE.—J. H. Gately, a former citizen of Janesville, has returned, and put up a large ice house on the West side—something wanted by the people for a long time, as it has been a one-sided business for years. Just a little opposition will make things more agreeable to ice consumers. Placing that article in the reach of every family, desiring its use, it is a great luxury, and no family should be without it. Do not be in a hurry to contract for it for the coming season until you hear from or see me.

Yours truly,
J. H. GATELEY.

Janesville, Wis.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery.
For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore.

Over 150,000 How's Scales. Sold, Exported, Stocked & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New Year's Dress. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color fast to 2 to 5 months. Price, 15 cents.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early intemperance, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of recovery, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REMY, 33 Chatham st., N.Y.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I have a remedy that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Sperry, Station D, New York City.

Coughs.
"Brown's Bronchial Troche" are used with advantage to alleviate Croup, Sore Throat, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-earned prominence among the very best remedies of the age.

The Troche—"Brown's Bronchial Troche" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exercising of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Speakers and Singers that the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CROUP or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect of these troubles results in some formidable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troche" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for the sake of sale, but are inferior. The genuine Brown's Bronchial Troche are sold only in boxes.

Dr. JAMES,
204 West Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Charged by the State of Illinois for the cure of the following cases: (1) A young man, 21 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of Gonorrhea for several years, and who had been treated by all the best physicians in Chicago, without success. (2) A young man, 21 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of Gonorrhea for several years, and who had been treated by all the best physicians in Chicago, without success. (3) A young man, 21 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of Gonorrhea for several years, and who had been treated by all the best physicians in Chicago, without success.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—TRAINS ARRIVE—

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East, 1:40 P. M.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East, 3:50 P. M.

From Madison, St. Paul and all points, 1:55 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe, 1:30 P. M.

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